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Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

FOR THE YEAR 1937

J. W. STARKEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF COLNE.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. King, J.P., *Chairman*.
His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Arthur Burrell, J.P.)
Alderman J. W. Hird, J.P.
Councillor A. D. Bailey, J.P.
" J. Y. Ball.
" Albert Burrell.
" E. Phillips.
" W. Riddiough.
" J. E. Rowlands.
" J. W. Shackleton.
" H. Snell.
" R. Whalley.
" G. E. Wilmore.
County Councillor E. Tye.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. King, J.P., *Chairman*.
His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Arthur Burrell, J.P.)
Alderman J. W. Hird, J.P.
Councillor A. D. Bailey, J.P.
" J. Y. Ball.
" Albert Burrell.
" E. Phillips.
" W. Riddiough.
" J. E. Rowlands.
" J. W. Shackleton.
" H. Snell.
" R. Whalley.
" G. E. Wilmore.
County Councillor E. Tye.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

The Mayoress (Mrs. Arthur Burrell).
The Deputy Mayoress (Mrs. A. D. Bailey).
Mrs. W. E. Halliwell.
Mrs. J. King.

Town Clerk—L. A. Venables, Esq.

BOROUGH OF COLNE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health, etc. :

J. W. STARKEY, M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.), D.P.H., etc.
(Resigned Dec. 31st, 1937).

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Appointed Jan. 1st, 1938).

**Chief Sanitary Inspector*: A. FORTUNE, M.S.I.A.

**Assistant Sanitary Inspector*: J. BLAKELEY, M.S.I.A.

Pupil do. do. R. H. SHORT.

Health Visitors :

Miss M. RIGBY, S.C.M.
Miss M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron of the Maternity Home :

Miss H. I. ALLISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerks :

S. McDERMOTT.
Mrs. E. MOSLEY.

Voluntary Workers' Committee :

President: Mrs. ALLEN.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. HELLIWELL.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. HALLIWELL.

*Qualified Meat Inspectors.

In addition to the full time Health Staff set out on page 2, two full time nurses carry out School Medical duties and the following gentlemen give part time service to the Corporation.

School Nurses :

Miss A. WARD, S.R.N.

Miss S. HACKING, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned March, 1937).

Miss A. WILLMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed Dec. 1st, 1937).

Part Time Officers :

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

DONALD WATSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Eye Specialist :

W. H. KEIP, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. (Oxon).

Consulting Obstetric Specialist :

A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin).

Physicians : Maternal Care Scheme.

F. C. MACAULAY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.

A. W. EADIE, M.B., Ch.B.

J. B. AITKEN, M.B., Ch.B.

W. ALEXANDER, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. H. BULLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

A. W. R. FARDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.

G. S. EASTON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Surgeon :

S. GORDON ROSS, L.D.S.

Veterinary Surgeon :

J. D. RANKIN, M.R.C.V.S.

PREFACE.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
BANK HOUSE,
COLNE.
June, 1938.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1937.

The report is compiled on the lines of the Ministry of Health circular. Brief comment is to be found here and there throughout.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—There has been a further decrease in the population. Unless there is immigration of young persons into Colne the population will rapidly become one of older persons.

Unemployment continues to be a very important factor in the social conditions of the people. Partial employment and low earning capacity, among a very large section of the community, greatly increases the difficulties of rearing families in a healthy way.

MATERNAL WELFARE.—Considerable success has been attained by the Maternal Care Scheme instituted in 1935. The operation of the Midwives Act, 1936, has secured for Colne and District, through the auspices of the County Council, the services of two Municipal Midwives whose activities are co-ordinated in the Scheme.

HOUSING.—Further progress has been made with the clearing of insanitary areas and re-housing, the Minister of Health having confirmed, with one modification, all orders submitted to him.

MILK PRODUCTION.—Progress has been made in this department. Some farmers have improved their standard of production.

CLEANSING.—The provision of individual dustbins to dwelling-houses now having been completed, collection at shorter intervals becomes possible. The efficient disposal of house refuse is a most important factor of public health work.

I have to record my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of all my official colleagues, of Mr. Taylor of the Labour Exchange, and all others who have assisted me in my work throughout the year.

The resources of my staff have been fully taxed throughout the year, and their excellent services are gratefully acknowledged.

This is the last report I shall make as your Medical Officer of Health and I wish to record my grateful acknowledgment of the help you have at all times rendered to me during the last five years.

I wish also to record my warm appreciation of the splendid support given to me by Mr. Albert Fortune, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Miss H. I. Allison, Matron of the Maternity Home. The work of both these officials is of inestimable value in carrying out the Public Health Administration of the Borough.

I remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

J. W. STARKEY.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

The Borough of Colne is well situated, healthy, and in excellent natural surroundings. It is 600 ft. to 800 ft. above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful water supply.

The condition of trade in the Borough remains difficult. I am indebted to Mr. Taylor, Manager of the Labour Exchange, for the following information:—

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT. COLNE AREA.

INSURED POPULATION.				UNEMPLOYED REGISTER.		
				Total	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Stopped
				Feb. 1938		
				1,611	855	756
				Feb. 1937		
				1,203	844	359
NUMBERS IN MAIN INDUSTRIES.				NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN MAIN INDUSTRIES.		
Cotton	6,663	...	Approx. 60%	746	287	459
Distributive Trades	945	...	9%	92	76	16
Engineering	532	...	5%	98	38	60
Leather	461	...	4%	116	32	84
Building	417	...	4%	111	66	45

Percentage of insured population unemployed.

Wholly unemployed 7·7%; Temporarily stopped 6·9%; Total 14·6%.

Comparisons. COLNE 14·6% North Western Division 14% Gt. Britain 12%

Analysis of insured population.

Men 21 & over	Young Men 18-21	Boys 16-17	Boys 14-15	Women 21 & over	Young Women 18-20	Girls 16-17	Girls 14-15	Total
5,432	306	359	255	3,700	331	365	288	11,036

Analysis of unemployed register (including temporarily stopped).

964	41	12	8	527	26	21	12	1,611
17·7%	13·4%	3·3%	3·1%	14·2%	7·9%	5·8%	4·2%	14·6%

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Area (in acres)	5,939
Population (estimated Mid-1937)	22,170
Number of inhabited houses 1937, according to Rate Book ...	7,387
Rateable value	£131,570
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£492

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR 1937.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births...	Legitimate	233	121	112	Birth Rate per thousand of the estimated resident population 11.0.
	Illegitimate	11	6	5	
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>117</u>	
Still Births		9	5	4	
Deaths		326	170	156	—Death Rate per thousand of the estimated resident population 14.7.

1937 Adjusted Death Rate (comparability figure 1.06)—15.5 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—	Deaths	Death Rate per
From Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	1,000 total (live
Other Puerperal Causes	2	and still) Births
	<u>2</u>	7.90.
	Total...	

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate	12	...	Illegitimate	2	...	Total	14
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Death Rates of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 Live births	57
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	51
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	181

Deaths from measles (all ages)...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	1
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	39

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BOROUGH OF COLNE. Population 22,170.	Per 1,000 Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate.		Rate of Deaths under one year per 1,000 live Births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 total [live and still] Births	
Mean of 5 years—1932-1936	11.5	14.2	0.65	1.77	4.92	4.67	68
Year 1936	10.6	16.3	0.66	1.81	Nil.	Nil.	37
Year 1937	11.0	*14.7	0.58	1.75	8.19	7.90	57
Increase or Decrease in 1937 on 5 years' average—1932-1936	—0.5	+0.5	—0.07	—0.02	+3.27	+3.23	—11
Previous year...	+0.4	—1.6	—0.08	—0.06	+8.19	+7.90	+20

* 1937 adjusted death-rate [comparability figure 1.06] = 15.5 per 1,000.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1937.

(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1937.)

All Causes 326—Males 170, Females 156.

	Causes of Death.	Males	Females
1	Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—
2	Measles	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—
5	Diphtheria	—	1
6	Influenza	7	9
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	5
10	Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—
11	Syphilis	—	1
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	1
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	21	18
14	Diabetes	1	2
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	8	13
16	Heart Disease	45	46
17	Aneurysm	1	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	15	11
19	Bronchitis	6	5
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	10	5
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	2	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)... ..	1	—
24	Appendicitis	—	—
25	Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	—
26	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc. ...	—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	3	2
28	Nephritis	4	2
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Diseases	—	2
31	Congenital Causes, etc.	3	4
32	Senility	6	10
33	Suicide	5	2
34	Other Violence	11	4
35	Other Defined Causes	10	10
		<hr/> 170	<hr/> 156

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1937.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths (under 1 year)
COLNE	11.0	0.40	15.5	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.72	0.68	4.10 57.0
England and Wales ...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62
148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 - 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60
Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.													

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:			Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.		
do.	do.	COLNE	{ per 1,000 Live Births ...	0.97	2.26
			{ „ „ Total Births ...	0.94	2.17
			{ per 1,000 Live Births ...	Nil.	8.20
do.	do.	do.	{ „ „ Total Births...	Nil.	7.90
					7.90

INFANT MORTALITY.

1937. *Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of age.*
Compiled from the Official Registrations.

Causes of Death.					Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes :—					7	...	...	1	8	2	2	...	2	14
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2

The Infant Mortality figure for 1937 is 57 per 1,000 live births. This shows an increase on the figure for the previous year but is below that of the mean figure for the previous five years.

It means that 14 infants under one year died in 1937. Eight of these died before they were one week old. Prematurity, marasmus, heart-failure, convulsions, cerebral hæmorrhage, spina bifida and asphyxia were the conditions which caused the loss of those who died before the age of one week. Marasmus, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, gastro-enteritis and asphyxia are the conditions which caused the loss of six infants over one month of age.

Once more it is necessary to stress the great importance of ante-natal care and infant welfare, coupled with general measures to improve the hygienic conditions, in order to save as many infants as possible.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The number of live births registered during the year was 244. Of these, 127 were males, and 117 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is 11·0. This is an increase on the rate for 1936.

The following table shows the Birth Rate in Colne from 1926 onwards:—

1926	...	12'0	1930	...	12'5	1934	...	11'9
1927	...	11'9	1931	...	12'4	1935	...	10'7
1928	...	12'8	1932	...	14'8	1936	...	10'6
1929	...	12'3	1933	...	11'9	1937	...	11'0

The Tables on pages 8 and 10 show comparative figures.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in 1937 was 326 of which 170 were males, and 156 females. This gives a crude death rate of 14'7 per 1,000 of the population. It shows a decrease on the figure for 1936.

The following table shows the crude Death Rate from 1926 onwards:—

1926	...	10'2	*1930	...	13'3	*1934	...	13'8
*1927	...	14'9	*1931	...	14'2	*1935	...	12'8
1928	...	12'1	1932	...	13'6	*1936	...	16'3
*1929	...	14'3	*1933	...	14'7	*1937	...	14'7

In the years marked (*) the number of deaths exceeded the number of births.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The Infant Mortality Rate was 57 per 1,000 Live Births, compared with 37 in 1936. Continued efforts are necessary to improve this.

The following table shows the Infant Mortality Rate from 1926 onwards:—

1926	...	72	1930	...	51	1934	...	76
1927	...	114	1931	...	110	1935	...	52
1928	...	65	1932	...	64	1936	...	37
1929	...	120	1933	...	100	1937	...	57

Comparative tables are printed on page 10.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH
DURING THE YEAR 1937.

There is no evidence of any special incidence of sickness during the year.

The number of deaths in 1937 shows a decrease of 44 as compared with the figure for 1936.

Section B.

1. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(i) Particulars of the Public Health Staff are set out on pages 2 and 3 of this report.

(ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological and Bio-chemical examinations are carried out for the Colne Health Authority by the Burnley Health Authority, by arrangement, at their Public Health Laboratory, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

The Public Analyst, Burnley, carries out chemical analyses for the Colne Health Authority, when required.

Samples of Food, Milk, and Water are submitted for examination by the Medical Officer of Health when occasion arises.

The Bacteriological examinations undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Burnley, during the past year, and their results are as follows :—

			No. Examined.		Positive.		Negative.
(a)	Bloods ... ..	...	5	...	—	...	5
(b)	Swabs from Throat	...	23	...	1	...	22
(c)	Sputum ... ..	...	24	...	3	...	21
(d)	Swabs from Nose	...	—	...	—	...	—
	Totals ... ..	...	52	...	4	...	48

Special examinations ... 2.

(ii) (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance facilities provided appear to be adequate for all needs.

The Colne Corporation give financial support to the St. John Ambulance Association, whereby a full time service is made available to the Public for Medical and accident cases.

During the last year 306 calls were received involving a mileage of 3,524 miles, compared with 2,720 miles in the previous year. Thirty-two of these were accidents, the rest being Medical or Surgical cases.

For the removal of infectious cases the Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board supply the necessary services for Colne cases.

The facilities for Smallpox cases are at present the subject of negotiation between the Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board and the Colne Authority.

(ii) (c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

GENERAL.—There are two District Nurses working in the Area. They are officers of the Hartley Hospital, Colne, and not under the control of the Health Authority.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—No arrangement is made with the District Nursing Association for the home nursing of cases of infectious diseases. The health Visitors visit the homes in the case of young children.

MIDWIVES.—There was one midwife practising privately in the Area. The County Council in November appointed two Municipal Midwives for the Borough.

(ii) (d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.—These clinics are held at Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.

The Sessions are :—

Tuesday	...	...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	9 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	9 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday	...	...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The records of the work done during the years 1932 to 1937 at the Centre are shown below.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Cases which received medical advice	668	762	758	1131	787	750
Total consultations	951	1043	1027	1443	1120	1040
Average No. of attendances—						
(a) Per week ...	162	172	170	165	140	147
(b) „ session ...	40·8	34·7	34·3	34·7	31·8	24·7

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The increased supply of free milk to mothers and children has been maintained during 1937. Under the Maternal Care Scheme in 1937, 25 Nursing, 16 Expectant, and 9 other mothers have received milk with very satisfactory results. The milk was supplied after the application of the scale of necessity, and is issued on a certificate from the Medical Officer.

In 1937, a total of 7,224 lbs. of dried milk were sold or issued.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MILK DISTRIBUTED FREE.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Applications granted	118	79	136	224	182	190
Total Cost £	104/12/1	61/18/8	140/10/9	275/9/-	157/19/3	215/9/4

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VISITS PAID BY THE
HEALTH VISITORS TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The Health Visitors have paid the following number of visits :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
First visits paid to mothers and children	279	288	274	263	227	214
Re-visits—children under 1 year	541	906	975	850	1051	767
Visits paid to children aged 1-5 yrs	444	949	763	1084	1465	1219
„ „ expectant mothers	122	95	129	131	81	63
Re-visits	70	61	54	80	124	55
Post-natal visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	13	6
Ineffectual visits... ..	223	362	342	355	317	177
Total	1679	2661	2537	2763	3278	2501

VISITS TO THE CLINIC BY INFANTS AND CHILDREN
FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Visits to the Clinic by Infants and Children outside the Borough have continued.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of Children	58	67	71	69	70	70
„ Attendances	534	603	594	522	477	598
Barnoldswick	2	3	2	—	1	3
Barrowford	—	4	3	1	1	1
Cowling	3	1	2	—	—	—
Thornton	1	—	—	—	—	—
Foulridge	14	13	19	14	13	14
Kelbrook and Earby	3	3	2	3	4	—
Nelson	13	26	27	33	38	35
Burnley	1	2	—	—	1	—
Trawden... ..	21	15	16	18	12	17
Total	58	67	71	69	70	70

RECORD OF WORK DONE AT THE INFANT WELFARE
CENTRE DURING THE YEARS 1932-1937 INCLUSIVE.

			1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of Separate infants who attended the Clinic	Old ...	...	402	311	336	304	344	332
	New ...	...	376	423	374	418	356	353
	Total ...	...	778	734	710	722	700	685
Attendances made by children								
under 1 year... ..			4349	4558	4190	4683	4540	4735
Between 1 and 2 years... ..			1539	1734	1896	1364	1249	1308
,, 2 and 5 ,,			1738	1961	1909	1694	1096	1026
Expectant Mothers attending ...			67	52	56	72	67	70
Visits paid by Expectant Mothers			424	401	384	457	449	391
Attendances made at the Clinic								
1st Quarter			1514	1904	2032	2004	1628	1331
2nd ,,			1972	2196	1981	1752	1579	1812
3rd ,,			1987	2099	1829	1936	1903	2023
4th ,,			2153	2054	2153	2049	1775	1903
Total			7626	8253	7995	7741	6885	7069

THE INFANT CLINIC AT BANK HOUSE

The accommodation at the Welfare Clinic, Bank House, consists of one Consulting Room, two Dressing and Weighing Rooms, a Kitchen and a large Waiting Room. The provision of an adequate shelter for perambulators is now a matter of some urgency.

The Voluntary Workers continue to give valuable service both in assisting at the Clinics and with their activities for the Mothers' Club.

With so much unemployment and poverty in the town Infant Welfare becomes a constant anxiety.

The value of the Welfare Centre to the Town in counteracting the ill effects of poverty, bad housing and ignorance, cannot be over-estimated.

Efficient Ante-natal Care is closely linked with Infant Welfare. The first two years of life are most important for laying the foundations of Physical and Mental effectiveness later in life. The Committee is urged, therefore, to continue and increase the scope of their educational efforts in Maternal and Infant Welfare.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Clinic.	Situation.	Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Minor Ailment.	Bank House, Colne.	Waiting Room. Consulting Room. Dressing Room.	Local Authority.
Special.	Bank House, Colne.	Waiting Room. Consulting Room.	Local Authority.
Dental.	Bank House, Colne.	Waiting Room. Operating Room. Recovery Room.	Local Authority.
Ophthalmic.	Bank House, Colne.	Waiting Room. Consulting Room. Dark Room.	Local Authority.
Sunlight Clinic.	Bank House, Colne.	Dressing Rooms. Operating Room.	Local Authority.
Operative, Tonsils and Adenoids.	Hartley Hospital, Colne.	Waiting Room. Anæsthetic Room. Operating Theatre. Beds for Recovery.	Hartley Hospital Trust.
Orthopædic.	Carr Road, Nelson.	Waiting Room. Consulting Room. Remedial Exercises Room. Plaster Room.	Lancs. County Council.

The work of the School Medical Service is the subject of a separate report to the Education Authority.

THE ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

This Clinic continues to do good work. There has been a careful selection of cases. The administration of artificial sunlight is a useful adjunct in suitable cases to other forms of treatment, but the indiscriminate use of irradiation has to be guarded against.

The Clinic was re-opened in February, 1937. During the year 23 children made 405 attendances. New admissions to the Clinic number 21.

The following types of cases derived special benefit; namely:—

Rickets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Debility and/or Malnutrition				...	...	..	2
Cervical Adenitis, etc.			...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deformity of Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Many cases were brought by mothers, who have learned of the tonic value of irradiation. Several cases were referred by Local Practitioners.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The Diagnosis of the cases on the Clinic Register during the year 1937 are :—

Club Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Facial Palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subluxation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes Equino Varus	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Birth Fracture...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

No. of children in hospital on December 31st, 1937	...	...	Nil
„ children admitted to orthopædic hospital during the year	...		Nil
„ children in hospital on January 1st, 1937	...	...	Nil

Number of cases seen at the Orthopædic Clinic :—

No. of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of cases seen by the Surgeon, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ examinations made by the Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
„ treatments given by the Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ cases refusing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ cases discharged not requiring further treatment	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ cases referred for X Ray	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
„ cases referred for minor operation (Manchester)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ cases transferred to School Clinic Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

THE DENTAL CLINIC.

The number of cases under 5 years seen at the Dental Clinic :—

No. of children attending	...	...	97
„ extractions...	...	...	18
„ fillings	...	...	72
Advice given to cases	...	...	17
Dressings	...	...	53

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at Carr Road, Nelson, and is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

					Adults.	Children.
No. of cases admitted to Sanatoria	...	...	...	7	1	
„	„	„	Pulmonary Hospital	...	3	—
„	„	„	General Hospital	}	2	2
„	„	„	Special Hospital			
„	„	„	granted Artificial Light Treatment	...	2	4
„	„	„	X-Ray Examination	...	49	16
„	„	„	Skin Hospital Treatment	...	—	—
„	„	„	Dispensary Supervision			
			or Dispensary Treatment	...	80	17

Total number of cases under supervision on 31st

December, 1937	...	...	...	97
Pulmonary	...	...	...	58
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	39
Combined (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary)	—			

Removed from the register during the year as recovered 11

THE VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC is provided by the Lancashire County Council and is situated at Victoria Hospital, Burnley. The service is satisfactory. Local practitioners receive information as to the times at which patients can receive treatment at the Clinic and as to where the necessary utensils, compounds, etc., can be obtained for the treatment of such patients.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS.

DIPHTHERIA.—Clinics for active immunisation against Diphtheria were held regularly throughout the year, in the schools and at the School Clinic.

Approximately three months after completion of the course the children are skin tested and informed as to the degree of protection which has been conferred upon them.

To be effective, from the community point of view, the number of children actively immunised will have to be considerably increased.

SCARLET FEVER.—All children, whose parents seek active immunisation against Scarlet Fever, are skin tested, as a preliminary, to ascertain whether or not they require the inoculation. Only after preliminary skin tests are the children treated to inoculation.

The course for scarlet fever is longer than that for diphtheria and depends on how the child reacts.

Fourteen days and again three months after completion of the course the children receive their final skin test and are informed as to what degree they have been protected.

1937—No. of children brought for Diphtheria immunisation	...	59
" " " Scarlet Fever "	...	6
Total number of Clinics held for immunisation	...	24
Total number of attendances, 1st visits	...	281
Total number of attendances, reinspections	...	506

(ii) (c) HOSPITALS.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose and No. of Beds.	By whom provided.
The Hartley Hospital.	Keighley Road, Colne.	General. Adults 32, Children 9.	The Hartley Hospital Trust.
Nursing Staff—Matron 1, Sisters 4, Nurses 3, Probationers 9.			
Burnley Sanatorium.	Marsden Road, Burnley.	Infectious Diseases. 3 beds.	Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose and No. of Beds.	By whom provided.
Burnley Municipal General Hospital.	Casterton Avenue, Burnley.	General.	Burnley Public Health Committee.
Christiana Hartley Maternity Home.	Barrowford Road, Colne.	Maternity Home. 14 beds. 2 isolation.	Miss Hartley and Colne Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Nursing Staff—Matron 1, Nurses 3, Probationers 2.			
Jerusalem Farm Smallpox Hospital.	Black Lane Ends.	Smallpox. 20 beds.	Colne Public Health Committee.

General Medical and Surgical.			The Hartley Hospital, Colne. Facilities are available for operative surgery. Special department for X-Ray work. Out patients' department for Ophthalmic Cases. Out-patients' department for ear, nose and throat cases. Number of beds, male 12, female 16, children 9, private wards 4, isolation 2. Public Assistance Hospital, Burnley. Manchester Royal Infirmary.
Children ...	...	...	Hartley Hospital. Number of beds, 9. Public Assistance Hospital, Burnley.
Maternity	...	...	Christiana Hartley Maternity Home. 14 beds, 2 isolation, and out-patient Ante-Natal Clinic. Public Assistance Hospital, Burnley.
Venereal Diseases	...	...	Burnley Municipal Clinic, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Tuberculosis	...	...	The Lancashire County Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals.
Mental ...	...	...	The Institutions of the Lancashire Mental Hospital Board.
Mentally Deficient	...	...	The Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare.
Orthopædic	...	...	Lancashire County Council Hospital at Biddulph. Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	The Hartley Hospital, Colne.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	The Sanatorium, Burnley.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Burnley Public Assistance Hospital. Manchester Eye Hospital. Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.

THE HARTLEY HOSPITAL.

This institution provides for in-patients and out-patients, and has a modern X-Ray department. It was provided through the beneficence of the Hartley family. The hospital is admirably situated and most efficiently equipped and staffed as a voluntary general hospital.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The accommodation for Hospital Treatment of Infectious Diseases is at present inadequate. This situation will be resolved on the successful conclusion of the present negotiations between the Borough of Colne and neighbouring Authorities, which will result in the formation of an extended Joint Hospital Board for Infectious Diseases.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS, AND HOMELESS INFANTS.

Unmarried mothers are not refused admission to the Municipal Maternity Home in Colne. They may also be admitted to the Burnley Municipal Hospital.

Illegitimate infants and homeless children, as well as unmarried mothers, are provided for, through the auspices of the Public Assistance Committee or the House of Help, Burnley.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Educable children are sent to the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare School at Stanley Street, Colne, or to the Association's Institutions at Calderstones. Ineducable children are reported to the Mental Welfare Committee of the Lancashire County Council, to be placed in Certified Institutions when such a course is practicable or desirable.

3. (i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Maternal Care Scheme instituted in 1935 continues to grow in scope and usefulness.

Two Municipal Midwives were appointed to the area in November, 1937, by the County Council. Because of its importance, the following description of the Maternal Care Scheme recently introduced to the Borough, is repeated.

THE COLNE MATERNAL CARE SCHEME.

This Scheme, which co-ordinates all agencies working in Colne for the care of mothers, makes it possible for all Colne mothers to obtain adequate medical and nursing supervision before, during, and after childbirth.

It has for its object the reduction of ill-health, and the prevention of loss of life, following upon childbirth.

The General Practitioners of Colne undertake the supervision of their own patients, and have the services of a Consultant Obstetric Specialist and a Dental Surgeon, the whole Scheme being under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are conducted at the Ante-natal Department of the Christiana Hartley Maternity Home in Barrowford Road, by the Medical Practitioners, Municipal Midwives, and the Matron of the Home.

The advantages of the Scheme are available for patients, whether or not they are to be confined at the Maternity Home, and whether or not they have engaged a doctor for the confinement.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE.

Ante-natal Care and Post-natal Care form an important part of the Scheme, and this is undertaken by the patient's own doctor, at no charge to the patient. A Health Visitor attends the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and co-ordinates the work of the Maternity Home and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. She makes frequent home visits to keep in touch with as many expectant mothers as possible.

A great deal of unnecessary discomfort and ill-health is borne by sensitive women who have a mistaken belief that such suffering is an inevitable accompaniment of childbirth.

There is now no reason why such suffering should continue, because opportunity is given for free private consultations with the physicians of the Scheme, at the Clinic, for all mothers. The best time for this is about six weeks after childbirth.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, 1937.

436 patients attended the Ante-natal Clinic attached to the Maternity Home and made 1,468 attendances during 1937.

248 patients were examined by their own doctors under the Maternal Care Scheme.

369 examinations were made by the doctors on the above 248 patients.

Of the 436 patients attending the Clinic, 120 were patients from outside the Borough of Colne who had doctors not participating in the Scheme.

73 patients were examined Post-natally by doctors.

Of the 342 notified births in the Borough of Colne, only 27 of the mothers did not attend the Ante-natal Clinic.

Of these 27 :—

12 were delivered by Midwife.

13 were delivered by Doctors.

2 by unknown persons.

That is to say, 92% of the Colne mothers received Ante-natal care within the Scheme during 1937. This is a remarkably good record.

ANCILLARY SERVICES.

Special services have been made available such as those of a Consultant, a Dentist, a Midwife to act as a Maternity Nurse, X-Ray examinations, Laboratory and Ambulance. In necessitous cases, milk, etc., may be granted.

It now remains for the women of Colne to take full advantage of these services, which are already working to good purpose, and go far to remove fear, anxiety and physical distress from the experience of childbirth.

(ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME, BARROWFORD ROAD.

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home and Ante-Natal Clinic in Barrowford Road, now serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts of the County of Lancaster and of the West Riding of the County of York.

The accommodation available consists of fourteen maternity beds and two isolation beds. The Maternity Block contains two labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery, and duty room. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic, Observation Block, Kitchen and Laundry.

The accommodation in the home has been very fully occupied throughout the year. Experience has shown the need for additional single rooms for the proper nursing of special types of cases, e.g., Difficult Labours, Post Eclampsia, Heart conditions, Cæsarean Section and Still Births.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted yearly to the Maternity Home since its inception in 1927.

Year.						Patients admitted.
1927	...	...	...	...	...	51
1928	...	...	...	...	...	118
1929	...	...	...	...	...	128
1930	...	...	...	...	...	135
1931	...	...	...	...	...	145
1932	...	...	...	...	...	170
1933	...	...	...	...	...	186
1934	...	...	...	...	...	194
1935	(April 28th to December 31st)					161
1936	...	...	...	...	...	251
1937	...	...	...	...	...	225

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME, 1937.

	Borough of Colne	Lancs. C.C.	W.R.Yorks. C.C.	Other Areas	Total
(1) No. of cases in the home on 1st January, 1937	5	2	3	—	10
(2) No. of cases admitted during 1937	117	30	72	6	225
(3) No. of cases discharged during 1937	114	33	72	6	225
(4) No. of cases remaining Jan. 1st, 1938	6	—	4	—	10
(5) Average duration of stay ...	15 days	15 days	15 days	14 days	—
(6) No. of cases delivered by :—					
(a) Midwives	71	24	62	6	163
(b) Doctors	41	5	10	—	56
(c) Miscarriages	1	—	—	—	1
(d) B.B.A.	1	—	—	—	1
(e) Remaining undelivered ...	1	—	—	—	1
(7) No. of cases discharged unde- livered	1	1	1	—	3
(8) No. of applications for admis- sion granted	116	29	81	9	235
(9) No. of applications made for reduction of Fees	31	15	—	—	46
(10) No. of applications granted ...	30	12	—	—	42
(11) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife :—					
(a) Ante-Natal	1	—	5	—	6
(b) During Labour	9	2	9	—	20
(c) After Labour	30	14	29	3	76
(d) For Infant	7	1	3	—	11
(12) No. of emergency cases sent in by Doctors	7	3	4	—	14
(13) No. of cases notified as :—					
(a) Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(14) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
(15) No. of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
(16) No. of cases of "Inflammation of Eyes" however slight ...	1	1	1	—	3
(17) No. of maternal deaths... ..	1	—	1	—	2
(18) No. of live birth... ..	109	27	69	6	211
(19) No. of twin births	1	—	2 (1 still born)	—	3
(20) No. of Foetal deaths :—					
(a) Miscarriage... ..	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Stillborn	12—Macerated 5, Asphyxia Pallida 2, Anen- cephalic Monsters 4, Cord Presentation 1.				
(c) Within 10 days of birth ...	5—Convulsions 2, Spina Bifida with deformity 1, Prematurity 1, Prematurity with Imperforate Anus 1.				

(21) Emergency cases sent in by Doctors 14—Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage 6, Eclampsia 2, Cardiac Lesions 3, Pylitis 1, Albuminuria with high blood pressure 1.

(22) Details in which Medical Aid was sought by Midwives for:—

A. MOTHER—				After Labour :			
Before Labour :							
Head above brim in Primipara	...	1		Phlebitis	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	5		Mastitis	...	...	4
				Dyspnœa	...	...	1
During Labour :				Ruptured Perineum	...	...	67
Impacted Shoulders...	...	1		Rigor with Rise of Temperature	...	...	1
Persistent Occipito Posterior	...	1		B. INFANT—			
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage...	...	3		Convulsions	...	...	1
Obstructed Labour	...	1		Asphyxia	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	5		Melœna	...	...	2
Impacted Breech	...	2		Discharging Eyes...	...	...	3
Presenting part above brim in				Imperforate Anus...	...	...	1
Labour	...	1		Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	...	...	1
Placenta Prævia	...	1		Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	1
				Hæmaturia	...	...	1

(23) Ante-Natal Work:—

Number of patients attending Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	436
„ attendances made at Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	1468
Of the 436 patients who received Ante-Natal supervision:—			
Delivered in Maternity Home	...	...	219
„ „ Nelson Maternity Home	...	...	1
Undelivered	...	...	88
Municipal Midwife's patients	...	...	94
Burnley Municipal Maternity Hospital	...	...	3
Lost trace of	...	...	6
Left District	...	...	5
Non-Pregnant...	...	...	4
Independent Midwife's Patients	...	...	3
Doctors' Outside Patients	...	...	13

(24) Dr. Callam, the Consultant Obstetrician, was called in on 36 occasions for:—

MOTHER—		3 Placenta Prævia.	
1 Extra-Uterine Swelling (Abdominal)	1 Pylitis.		
3 Breech for Version.	1 Diagnosis after X-Ray.		
3 Cardiac Lesions.	2 Induction of Labour.		
2 Eclampsia.	1 Contracted Pelvis.		
6 Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.	1 Myocarditis with Acute Oedema.		
2 Impacted Breech.	1 Rigor with Rise of Temperature.		
1 Albuminuria with Cardiac trouble.	1 Re Termination of Labour for		
4 Head above brim at term with	Heart Trouble.		
high blood pressure.	INFANT—		
1 Face Presentation.	1 Prematurity.	1 Hæmaturia.	
There were 6 Operations for Cæsarian Section.			
4 for Dangerous Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.			
1 for Mitral Stenosis.			
1 for Contracted Pelvis.			

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME, BARROWFORD ROAD.

The Clinic has been in full use throughout the year. Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoon for patients seeking admission to the Home. On other week days the Physicians of the Maternal Care Scheme hold sessions which are specially arranged.

The Clinic is situated to the East of the main building of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of Waiting Room and Sanitary accommodation, Dressing Cubicles, Laboratory, and two Consulting Rooms.

The following table shows the figures for Ante-Natal attendance since 1927:

Year.	No. of expectant mothers who attended.					No. of attendances at the Clinic.		
1927	44	...	...	...	202
1928	40	...	...	...	210
1929	131	...	...	...	327
1930	153	...	...	...	406
1931	209	...	...	...	678
1932	201	...	...	...	787
1933	262	...	...	...	919
1934	272	...	...	...	998
1935	318	...	...	...	1079
1936	397	...	...	...	1423
1937	436	...	...	...	1468

THE PROVISION OF IN-PATIENT TREATMENT FOR ANTE-NATAL PATIENTS.

As a result of the Ante-Natal examinations carried out, many patients are found to require a period of treatment in bed, in order to minimise the risk of accident or ill-health at full term.

To obtain the full benefit from the Maternal Care Scheme, the provision of beds specially for in-patient ante-natal treatment, is required.

It is now generally acknowledged that such beds are necessary because it is undesirable that Ante-Natal patients should be treated in the same wards as those patients who have their babies.

At present the only beds available for Ante-Natal Cases are those for the ordinary Maternity Patients. These have been used when possible, but often they are not available.

The Clinics and the Home serve not only Colne but the neighbouring County Districts.

It must be remembered also that the specially difficult and abnormal cases are selected for admission.

The area served has a combined population of approximately 60,000, and a maternity field of 342 births was served in 1937, thus involving increased responsibility, and justifying the specialised provision suggested.

The following table shows the number of Ante-Natal patients requiring in-patient treatment and the reason for admission during the years 1931-1937.

Table showing the number of Ante-Natal Patients
Requiring in-patient Treatment, 1931-1937.

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
11	17	22	16	7	29	26

ANTE-NATAL PATIENTS.

Of the 26 Patients in this category in 1937, the following conditions were noted.

Ante-Natal Patients (Requiring Admission in 1937) : -						Actually admitted 1937
Persistent Antepartum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	8	7
Albuminuria with Œdema	...	...	...	...	1	4
Albuminuria and high blood pressure	...	...	...	...	7	—
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1	1
Threatened Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	...	...	...	...	3	—
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	4	—
Total					26	12

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Three maternal deaths occurred during the year, two of which were in the Maternity Home. One patient belonged to the adjoining district of Barnoldswick.

Table showing the total number of Births and Stillbirths, the total number of Maternal deaths, and the figures for Colne only.

Year.	Totals including County Cases and other Areas.		Borough of Colne only.	
	No. of Births.	No. of Maternal Deaths.	No. of Births.	Maternal Deaths.
1927	*298	3	*298	3
1928	*341	2	*319	2
1929	359	1	308	1
1930	351	3	312	3
1931	353	1	316	1
1932	376	3	315	2
1933	350	2	299	2
1934	382	3	291	3
1935	295	Nil.	262	Nil
1936	368	Nil.	255	Nil
1937	342	3	244	2

(* These figures do not include Still births.)

(iii) HEALTH VISITORS.

Except for a temporary period of eight months the full time service of two Health Visitors was available. Increased visiting to expectant and nursing mothers is undertaken within the provisions of the Maternal Care Scheme. A table showing the Record of Work of Health Visitors appears above under Section B. 1 (ii) d. page 17.

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

(Under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

The Senior Health Visitor undertakes the supervision and inspection of children under the above Acts. There was one child on the register at the end of 1937.

(v) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Orthopædic conditions are treated at as early a stage as possible under the County Scheme. This work is reported upon in Section B. of the report, page 20.

The following up of the treated cases is carried out by the Health Visitors.

4. NURSING HOMES.

Action taken during the year 1937 :—

No. of Applications for registration	...	...	...	Nil
No. registered	...	...	...	Nil
No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	Nil
No. of appeals against such orders	...	...	...	Nil

No. of cases in which such orders have been—

(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	—

No. of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	1
No. (a) granted	...	...	...	...	1
(b) withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
(c) refused	...	...	...	...	—

Section C.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS, GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Colne Corporation Private Act, 1933.

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.

Colne Corporation Act, 1897.

Provisional Orders Confirmation No. 14 Act, 1903.

Colne Corporation Act, 1905.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-spinal Fever, 8th July, 1912.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, (Section 86).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, (Sections 17 & 50).

Colne Corporation Act, 1921.

Public Health Act, 1925, (Part 2).

Borough of Colne (Public Health Order, 1930) declaring certain
Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, in force.

Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Minister
of Health, 12th February, 1929.

Scheme made by the Minister of Health under Section 93 of the
P.H.A.A.A., 1907.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS :—

New Streets and Buildings, 1925 :—

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908.

„ „ „ Slaughterhouses, 1908.

Public Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws, 1933.

Bye-Laws for the Regulation of offensive Trades, 1934.

Regulations relating to drains in communication with Public Sewers
1905.

1.

(i) WATER.

The town's water supply is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor. It is collected from the Moor from springs and Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis.

The average daily consumption per head of the population is approximately 27.3 gallons, of which 23.1 gallons is domestic and 4.2 trade.

Filtration is by Bell's Mechanical Filters, Candy Filters and sand filtration.

No. of houses on constant direct supply	...	...	...	7794
No. of houses supplied by stand pipe	...	...	...	Nil.

Copies of Analyst's Reports on the examination of the Town's Supply.

General Supply.

Appearance : Clear and bright.

Odour on Warming (37°C.) : None.

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units) : 0.7 yellow + 0.3 blue.

Sediment : None. pH. value=6.9

Action on bright lead surface during 12 hours : Solvent—very slight.

Erosive—none.

Contents of sample :—

			Grains per gallon.	Parts per 100,000
Total solids, dried at 100°C.}...	...	...	7.56	10.80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	...	...	0.98	1.40
Nitrates, „ „ nitrogen	...	...	0.028	0.040
Nitrites, „ „ „	...	...	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	...	...	0.0000	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	0.0006	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. in 15 minutes	...	...	—	—
„ „ „ 4 hours	...	...	0.014	0.020
Injurious metals (lead and copper)	...	...	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark degrees) :—				
Temporary, removable by boiling	...	...	1.5°	2.1
Permanent, after boiling	...	...	2.3°	3.3
Total			3.8°	5.4
Average number of bacteria growing on agar				
after 72 hours incubation at 20°C. , per cc....	...	...	...	53
Average number of bacteria growing on agar				
after 72 hours incubation at 37°C. , per cc....	...	...	...	3
Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation				
at 37°C. , per 100 cc. ...	...	...	...	0

Observations :—In my opinion, the present condition of this water is excellent for drinking and general domestic purposes.

(Signed), J. FIRTH.

35, Park Square, Leeds, 1,
27th July, 1937.

High Level Supply.

Appearance : Clear and bright.

Odour on warming (37°C.) : None.

Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units) : 0·7 yellow + 0·4 blue.

Sediment : None. pH. value=7·9.

Action on bright lead surface during 12 hours : Solvent—none.

Erosive—none.

Contents of sample :—

			Grains per gallon.	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids, dried at 100°C....	...	...	11·76	16·80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	...	...	0·98	1·40
Nitrates, „ „, nitrogen	...	...	0·00	0·00
Nitrites, „ „ „	...	...	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	...	...	0·00000	0·00000
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	0·0011	0·0016
Oxygen absorbed at 80° F. in 15 minutes	...	...	—	—
„ „ „ 4 hours	...	...	0·050	0·071
Injurious metals (lead and copper)...	...	...	nil	nil

Hardness (Clark degrees) :—

Temporary, removable by boiling	...	...	1·4 ⁰	2·0
Permanent, after boiling	...	...	3·0 ⁰	4·3
Total	...	...	<u>4·4⁰</u>	<u>6·3</u>

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 20°C, per cc....

18

Average number of bacteria growing on agar
after 72 hours incubation at 37°C, per cc..

7

Coliform bacilli after 48 hours incubation
at 37°C, per 100 cc. ...

0

Observations :—In my opinion, the present condition of this water is excellent for drinking and general domestic purposes.

(Signed), J. FIRTH.

35, Park Square, Leeds, 1,

27th July, 1937.

RAINFALL.

Negretti & Zambra's Hyetograph Recording Rain Gauge at the Cemetery
Grounds. Diameter of Funnel: 6 inches.

SUMMARY OF READINGS, 1901 to 1937 (inclusive).

Total Rainfall for the year	Depth in inches	No. of Days on which rain fell	Total Rainfall for the year	Depth in inches	No. of Days on which rain fell
1901 ...	26'29	161	1920 ...	34'48	211
1902 ...	27'96	213	1921 ...	34'66	164
1903 ...	48'47	240	1922 ...	36'14	198
1904 ...	33'99	219	1923 ...	46'15	218
1905 ...	29'89	197	1924 ...	37'73	202
1906 ...	40'25	211	1925 ...	39'05	194
1907 ...	40'13	208	1926 ...	40'21	201
1908 ...	43'95	212	1927 ...	43'55	221
1909 ...	44'98	196	1928 ...	48'33	218
1910 ...	49'23	217	1929 ...	38'24	189
1911 ...	47'47	199	1930 ...	45'74	213
1912 ...	48'13	230	1931 ...	42'59	197
1913 ...	37'05	204	1932 ...	37'59	188
1914 ...	36'28	194	1933 ...	26'03	159
1915 ...	34'90	181	1934 ...	35'15	196
1916 ...	42'77	196	1935 ...	42'80	189
1917 ...	36'33	184	1936 ...	36'89	197
1918 ...	43'78	199	1937 ...	30'46	189
1919 ...	30'68	164			

Average Annual Rainfall 1901-1937...	...	...	...	Inches.
Heaviest rainfall for 1 month, 1901-1937: January 1928	...	...	...	10'07
" " 1 day of 24 h'rs 1901-1937: June 24th, 1911...	...	...	...	2'64
" " 1 hour 1901-1937: July 11th, 1932	...	...	...	1'32
" " a short period (3 mins.) 1901-37: July 11th, 1932	...	...	...	0'50
Lowest " 1 month, 1901-1937, June 1925	...	...	...	0'07

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1937.

Month.	Depth in Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	
January ...	3'97	22	Monthly average 2'54 inches.
February ...	5'56	24	Heaviest rainfall for one month February, 5'56 inches.
March ...	2'38	20	Heaviest rainfall for one day, January 6th, 1'12 inches.
April ...	2'84	17	Heaviest rainfall for one hour, May 23rd, 0'28 inches.
May ...	2'32	16	Heaviest rainfall for a short period (5 mins.) Aug. 6th, 0'18 inches.
June ...	1'99	15	Lowest rainfall for one month, November, 1'42 ins.
July ...	1'95	13	
August...	2'47	11	
September	1'82	15	
October	1'99	10	
November	1'42	10	
December	1'75	16	
Total... ..	30'46	189	

The height of the rain gauge above sea level is 618.74 feet.

" " " " ground is 3 feet.

Latitude $53^{\circ} 51' 20''$ N. Longitude $2^{\circ} 9' 25''$ W.

SEWAGE WORKS.

(On January 1st, 1935, a Negretti & Zambra's Hyetograph Recording Rain Gauge was installed. Diameter of funnel : 6 inches).

Rainfall for 1924 ...	46.35	Rainfall for 1931 ...	48.59
" 1925 ...	46.07	" 1932 ...	47.41
" 1926 ...	46.95	" 1933 ...	31.02
" 1927 ...	50.27	" 1934 ...	40.40
" 1928 ...	55.34	" 1935 ...	47.68
" 1929 ...	45.69	" 1936 ...	41.50
" 1930 ...	52.29	" 1937 ...	33.44

NOTES ON 1937 RAINFALL AT THE CEMETERY.

The rainfall was recorded on a Negretti and Zambra's Hyetograph using daily charts; the instrument was fixed on October 5th, 1934, to replace a similar Hyetograph with a three day chart.

The year as a whole was dry and only four years, viz., 1901, 1902, 1905 and 1933 have had less rainfall during the period of 37 years in which records have been taken.

The total rainfall for the year was 30.46 inches, being 8.41 inches below the average of 38.87 inches taken over the past 37 years.

Rain fell on 189 days, as compared with 197 in 1936.

On two months, viz., January and February, the rainfall was above the average for these months.

February with 5.56 inches had the highest rainfall for any month in the year and was 2.38 inches above the average for this month.

The rainfall figures for the ten months, March to December, were all below the averages for these months. It is interesting to note that on each of the six months, viz., June, July, September, October, November and December, less than two inches of rain was recorded, and the last four months of the year in particular were an abnormally dry period.

November, which in 1936 had the highest rainfall for any month in that year, has in the past year with 1.42 inches the lowest fall for any month in the year, and was the driest November recorded during the past 37 years, being 0.48 inches below the next lowest reading of 1.90 inches recorded in 1934, and considerably below that of 3.86 inches, the average for the month.

Only one day, January 12th, with 1.12 inches, had more than one inch of rain as compared with three days during 1936.

Temperature readings were taken daily throughout the year. On one day, December 10th, the temperature reached 18° F., or 14° below freezing point, this being the lowest temperature of the year. It was, however, 7° above that of 11° F., recorded in January and February of 1936.

The highest temperature, 89° F., was recorded on August 4th and was the same as the highest temperature registered in 1936.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

EXTENSION OF SEWERAGE.

There are about 40 miles of sewers in the area. During the year no extension of the system has been undertaken, but progress has been made in the fact that satisfactory terms and arrangements have been completed with the neighbouring authority, Trawden Urban District Council, for the reception of their sewage into the Corporation sewers, to be dealt with at the Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works.

Sanction has been obtained from the Ministry of Health to proceed with the proposed sewer to deal with the Wanlass Water Area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(i) *Water Carriage System.*

The arrangements for sewage disposal from the water carriage system are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road, the working of which has been satisfactory during the year.

(ii) *Septic Tank System.*

(a) In closely built up areas.

(b) In open Semi-Rural areas.

(a) Where building has proceeded and houses have been placed on both sides of streets the system has not been found satisfactory in Colne. A septic tank may, under very special circumstances only, be allowed, for example, where there is a plentiful water supply, an efficiently constructed tank, and an adequate stream for the removal, dilution, and purification of the effluent. This may be suitable for the use of one house or building, but is only to be advocated where a sewer is not available or is impracticable.

The extension of the sewerage system, to remove this danger to the Public Health from those areas where it is practicable, is a matter for most urgent consideration.

(b) In open semi-rural areas the position with regard to both drainage and sewage disposal is very unsatisfactory and constitutes a danger. Especially is this the case when the domicile concerned is a farm producing milk, butter, cheese, or other products for sale in the town.

The requirements of these isolated domiciles should be provided, namely: (1) A good and plentiful water supply; (2) An efficient means of drainage for soil and waste water; (3) An efficient means of receiving and treating soil and waste water, such as a properly constructed and functioning Septic Tank System of sewage disposal; (4) An adequate stream for removal of effluent from the disposal system.

The above recommendations have been found to be reasonable propositions, and in some instances have been carried out.

A programme of conversion of the conservancy system as indicated above should be vigorously proceeded with by the Committee.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Ribble Joint Board is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area.

All complaints received by the Health Officers are dealt with locally as far as practicable. No complaints have been received during 1937.

Report furnished by Mr. A. FORTUNE, M.S.I.A. Senior Sanitary Inspector, under Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers Outside (London) Regulations, 1935.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were 82 pail closets and 43 tanks or privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these instances there is a sufficient water supply available. In some cases, especially farms, to convert to water closets would necessitate the installation of an efficient septic tank disposal system.

There is every reason why this conversion should be carried out without further delay, in order to remove a constant source of danger to the Public Health.

During the year 72 waste water closets were converted into fresh water closets, the Corporation making a grant of £3 os. od. in each case.

An increased number of persons have taken advantage of the Corporation's scheme for the conversion of the obsolete and insanitary waste water closets, of which there are still over 4,800 existing within the Borough. Insanitary fittings of this type, particularly in a hilly district, have a tendency to cause the subsoil to become more damp than need be, owing to the fact that leakage of filth is continually soaking into the subsoil from obstructed drains and leaky shafts, until an inspector is called in to locate the cause of a percolation probably many yards away from the source of the trouble.

A water closet as defined by the new Public Health Act, 1936, means a closet which has a separate fixed receptacle connected to a drainage system and separate provision for flushing from a supply of *clean* water either by the operation of mechanism or by automatic action.

Conversions and additions in 1937 :—

Waste W.C's to fresh W.C's	...	...	72
Tank Closets to fresh W.C's	...	...	—
Pail Closets	„	„	1
Additional fresh W.C's provided	...	...	20
Installed in new houses (occupied)	...	...	115

Capable of immediate conversion :—

Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	—
Tanks	...	...	...	...	1

VARIOUS TYPES EXISTING AT THE END OF 1937.

	F.W.C's	W.W.C's	Tanks	Pails	Bins
Dwellinghouses ...	3312	4031	40	82	6924
Factories, Workshops and Lock-up Shops	705	48	1	—	195
Sunday Schools and Institutions ...	135	3	2	—	54
Day Schools ...	146	—	—	—	36
Public Buildings, Offices, etc. ...	139	11	—	—	63
Totals ...	4437	4093	43	82	7272

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

All dwellinghouses, offices, etc., are now provided with galvanized sanitary dustbins. During the year a weekly collection of refuse was established, and the advantage to be obtained from such a system cannot be measured in pounds, shillings, and pence, on one year's actual working. One must consider that the creation of such services have a beneficial effect on the minds of the populace.

Another matter which calls for the particular attention of the Committee is the gradual installation of a fleet of semi-dustless loading vehicles, and the elimination of the open type of wagon for the collection of house refuse.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the 6151 inspections made during the year :—

Dwellinghouses H.A. 1936—Overcrowding (Measuring)	1502
„ P.H.A. and H.A.	685
„ P.H.A.	1300
„ Infectious Diseases	60
Common Lodging Houses	75
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	6
Alleged Dirty and Verminous Houses	17
Tents, Vans and Sheds	28
Suspected Overcrowding	—
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	8
Bakehouses	137
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.	87
Ice Cream Premises	5
Fried Fish Shops	64
Slaughterhouses	1162
Informal Milk Samples	2
Other premises where food is prepared... ..	163
Offensive Trades and Marine Stores	45
Offensive Accumulations	20
Stable Premises	60
Schools	—
Factories	79
Workshops	94
Smoke Observations	220
Drains Inspected and Tested	283
Rag Flock Act	8
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	37
Water Samples	4
	<hr/>
	6151

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS, ETC.

Disinfectant Spraying of Schools and Public Buildings...	—
Disinfecting and Stoving Houses after Infectious Disease	35
Removing Obstructions from W.C's Drains, etc. ...	299
Number of beds Disinfected by Steam	220
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	1115

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Roofs Repaired	12
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired	40
Yards repaved or repaired	71
Sink waste pipes trapped and repaired	8
New drains constructed	72
Drains reconstructed	95
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	14
Kitchen fire Ranges, ovens and side boilers repaired or re-set	19
Fire Ranges (new) provided and fixed	12
Defective flues repaired	2
New doors provided or repaired	6
W.C. pedestals (new)	3
W.C. cisterns repaired	4
Water closet roofs repaired	15
Tippers repaired	80
Waste water closets converted (Corporation Scheme)..	72
Drains opened out for inspection	82
„ cleansed and repaired	220
Houses cleansed and linewashed	12
Soil pipes repaired	2
Defective dustbins replaced	9
Chimney stacks pointed and repaired	4
External walls pointed and rendered free from dampness	8
Walls and ceilings repaired	6
Windows repaired and made to open	10
Floors repaired	11

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses sprayed to remove vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
New sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stable premises limewashed and cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
							<hr/>
							<u>762</u>

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	376
„ „ informal notices served	...	...	...	...	67
„ „ statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	88
„ „ „ outstanding from 1936	...	...	...	...	65
„ „ „ abated	...	...	...	...	123
„ „ „ carried forward to 1938	...	...	...	...	30

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Regular inspections were made of these premises throughout the year and reports were generally satisfactory. All notices served in respect of these premises have been complied with.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries)	79	1	—
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	94	4	—
WORKPLACES ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	173	5	—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	4	7	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

As in previous years every effort has been made to keep these pests under subjection. During National Rat Week special activities were directed to quarries, sewers, refuse tips, and other known infested premises, with satisfactory results. Fifty double crown standard posters were exhibited prominently within the Borough, whilst copies of "Bulletin" No. 30 were available on request. Red Squill Rat poisons have been on sale at the department throughout the year, a service generally appreciated. Through the courtesy and co-operation of the Manager of the local cinemas, suitable slides, and the film "Your Enemy the Rat," loaned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were projected on the screens.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Twenty-eight visits were paid during the year to this type of dwelling-house, these being chiefly to vans appearing on the fair ground. A Clause in the Colne Corporation Act, 1933, prohibits van dwellers from pitching on land without previously obtaining the permission of the local authority. It was found necessary to intervene in two instances, but in each case the occupiers of the vans moved on after the provisions of the Act had been brought to their notice, and the owners of the land had been warned.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The common lodging-house, 19, Clayton Street, has been closed voluntarily. There are now two Common Lodging Houses within the Borough subject to annual licence. There has been no serious complaint or contravention in regard to these.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-Laws made by the Corporation under Section 6 of the Housing Act 1925, defined "Lodging House" to mean a house or part of a house intended or used for occupation by the working classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

There are now five houses let in lodgings on the Borough Register containing 11 families.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The trades carried out in Colne under the above designation are :—
Gut Scraper 1; Tallow Melter 1; Tripe Boilers 2; Tanners 2;
Fellmonger 1; Leather Dressers 2; Rag and Bone Dealers 2.

In addition there are 21 Fried Fish Shops on the Register, two of which are subject to annual licence.

Twenty-seven inspections were made of offensive trades and Marine Stores and 64 inspections to Fried Fish Shops. It was found necessary to serve 2 notices to abate certain nuisances.

(iv) SHOPS ACTS 1912 to 1936.

Five hundred and fifty-two inspections were made during a general survey of all the shops within the Borough for the purpose of classification, employment of young persons, posting of notices, abstracts, ventilation, temperature, sanitary and washing accommodation.

It was found necessary to serve three statutory notices under subsection 2 of Section 10, Shops Act, 1934, in reference to sanitary conveniences, and these were complied with. Informal action was taken in regard to the temperature of two shops.

CLOSING OF SHOPS.—Ninety-seven night inspections were made during the year in reference to the hours of closing.

PROSECUTIONS :—

Contravention of Section 1, Shops Act, 1934.	Defendant fined £1-0-0.
„ „ 7 (1) „ „	Dismissed on payment of costs, 4s.
„ „ 7 (2) „ „	„ „
„ „ 1 „ 1912	„ „
„ „ 1, Shops (Hours of Closing Act) 1928.	„ „
	Case dismissed.

Referring to the latter case under the Shops (Hours of Closing Act) 1928, which was dismissed, the Inspector purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of cold roast pork after the closing hour, contending that this article was not a “newly cooked provision.” The magistrates in dismissing the case expressed the opinion that the words “newly cooked” should be more clearly defined.

A classified list of shops is set out below:—

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Grocers (including 6 Off Licences)... ..				ANALYSIS OF MISCELLANEOUS TRADES:—			
Ladies' Wear	...	...	52	Tripe Sellers	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	38	Photographers	...	...	2
Sweets	...	...	31	Jewellers and Opticians	...	...	3
Confectioners	...	...	36	Animal and Bird Foods	...	...	2
Boot and Shoes	...	...	31	Wine and Spirits	..	...	2
Fish Fryers (including 3 Vacant Shops)	...	...	25	Glass and China Ware	...	...	2
Newsagents	...	...	18	Picture Framers	...	...	2
Tailors and Outfitters	...	...	17	Dry Cleaners	...	...	2
Garages, etc.	..	...	17	Herbalists	...	...	2
Hairdressers (Ladies)	...	...	17	Saddlers	...	...	2
Wireless and Electric	...	...	16	Cloggers	...	...	2
Green Grocery	...	...	14	Toys and Fancy Goods	...	...	5
Hairdressers (Mens)	...	...	14	Pawnbroker	...	...	1
Painters and Paperhangers			13	Salt and General Dealer	...	...	1
Furnishers...	...	...	13	Sewing Machines...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	10	Lending Library	...	...	1
Ironmongers	...	...	11	Brush Maker	...	...	1
Chemists	...	...	8	Leather and Grindery	...	...	1
Tobacconists	...	...	6	Cheese	...	...	1
Florists	...	...	5	Milk Purveyor only	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	5	Cat and Dog Meat	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	41	Second Hand Clothing	...	...	1
			<hr/>	General Store	...	...	1
			580	Bookstall	...	...	1
Vacant	...	...	51				<hr/>
			<hr/>				41
			631				

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 220 observations have been made of the 37 factory chimneys within the Borough. The results have shown that no action has been necessary from this department. This may be due to better supervision on the part of the firemen, or to the fact of boilers being underloaded owing to the depression in the Cotton Industry.

Number of observations of half hour duration	...	...	220
„ „ cases of excessive emission of black smoke	...	...	Nil
„ „ Statutory notices served	...	...	Nil

Standard time allowed per hour for emission of black smoke :—

1 boiler...	...	...	5 minutes.
2 boilers	...	...	6 „
4 boilers	...	...	7 „
4 or more boilers	...	10	„

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the area. The Corporation owns Public Baths and Swimming Pools, which were opened in 1909.

They consist of the following :—

An Adult Swimming Pool, Children's Swimming Pool, Shower and Foot Baths, with Dressing Cubicles, sanitary accommodation, and seats for spectators. There is also a series of medicated baths.

To ensure the satisfactory condition of the water there is a constant flow through the purification system. This consists of sand filtration, aeration, chlorination, and the addition of chemical coagulants.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Council or Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaints of infestation from owner or occupier.

(1.) (a) No council houses were found to be infested.

(b) Thirty-four other houses (i) were found to be infested and (ii) thirty-four were disinfested.

(2) In cases of infestation of houses,—all wallpaper is stripped, woodwork removed, walls, ceilings, floors and crevices sprayed with insecticidal fluid twice within fourteen days. All plasterwork is then made good.

(3) When tenants are to be removed to council houses all bedding is removed to the steam disinfector, disinfected, dried and returned direct to the new house. All furniture is subjected to preliminary inspection and subsequent Hydrogen Cyanide disinfestation.

(4) Disinfestation of Clothing and bedding is carried out by the local authority and Hydrogen Cyanide disinfestation of furniture by private contractor.

(5) Quarterly inspections are carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department. There have been no cases of infestation or re-infestation after the tenants have been removed into Council houses.

4. SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary conditions and water supply of the Public Elementary Schools is satisfactory. A programme of improvement of buildings and equipment is proceeding yearly.

The Health of the scholars is safeguarded by Medical Inspection. It has not been necessary to close any of the schools on account of Infectious Disease during 1937. Exclusion from school of cases and contacts, and a careful search for carriers in classes and departments, has proved effective in limiting the spread of infectious disease.

Active immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever is provided and attempts are being made to obtain as high a percentage of immune children as possible. There were 19 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 case of Diphtheria during the year. Twelve known contacts were clinically examined by the Medical Officer of Health before re-admittance to school.

These matters are more fully discussed in a report to the Education Committee published separately.

Section D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	115
(i) By the Local Authority	106
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	9

(b) With state assistance under the Housing Act :—

(i) By the Local Authority	106
(ii) By other bodies or persons	—

Total Number of New Houses built by the Local Authority under Various Acts, to the end of 1937.

(1) Housing Act 1919	56
(2) Housing Act 1924	442
(3) Housing Act 1925, Part III	131
(4) Housing Act 1930	270
	<hr/>
	899
	<hr/>

I.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 279

(b) The number of inspections made for the purpose 572

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (1) (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 165

(b) The number of inspections made for the purpose 245

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 119

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 67

(2).—*Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices—*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 31

(3).—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs:— —

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners... .. —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 23

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners... .. 13

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

(d) Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Housing Act 1936 Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	13
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	13
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	73
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	60
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—

No new cases of illegal overcrowding have been discovered during the year. Apart from the six existing cases of overcrowding at the end of last year, in the Corporation Housing Estate, which are to be relieved by the provision of larger houses (plans of which are now submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval) there are still remaining seven other cases. Four of these are in clearance areas now confirmed, and will automatically adjust themselves, thus leaving one case existing in a scheduled area, and two cases in other parts of the town. None of those cases are of a serious nature.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Housing conditions in Colne still remain a serious and immediate problem in spite of the good work already carried out by the Council in re-housing and Clearance of insanitary Areas.

In the Borough there are approximately 260 unfit houses still to be dealt with under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.

There is an increasing number of unfit houses which must be dealt with otherwise than by Clearance, and there are still in the town 423 back-to-back, and 206 single type houses, requiring attention under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

The principal defects, which go to render houses unfit, are serious dampness, inadequate natural lighting and ventilation, inadequate and improper sanitary accommodation and serious disrepair. These conditions in property are wasteful, and render the property uneconomic to maintain.

Such conditions also have a constant debilitating effect on the physical and psychological condition of the occupants. There arises a predisposition to Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, and Anæmia.

The improved physical and mental condition of children and parents re-housed from insanitary areas and free from such bondage, now living in the Corporation Housing Estates, is living proof of this, if any were needed.

2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

(a) *Extent of Shortage.*—Apart from the considerations set out above there appears to be no actual shortage of houses, but there continues a strong demand for modern houses at a nett rental of 10/- a week and less. Having regard to the falling population, the problem is rather one of fitness and suitability of houses. The Corporation have already built 252 houses for Slum Clearance rehousing, and 102 houses and 2 houses and shops without Government grant.

Twenty-Seven single person bungalows have also been erected, without government grant, and these are let at 5/- per week inclusive of rates.

This is a most valuable contribution to the solution of the problem.

(b) *Changes in the Population.*—There is a continued decline of the population due to natural decrease and migration. This is likely to continue.

3. OVERCROWDING.—The position with regard to overcrowding has been described above. The number of instances of illegal overcrowding is small. Generally speaking the causes of the overcrowding are unemployment and poverty or destitution, together with the existence of large families living under insanitary conditions.

4. FITNESS OF HOUSES.—This has already been commented upon under No. 1 above.

5. UNHEALTHY AREAS.—During the year 13 clearance orders have been confirmed, involving 119 properties, and there remain a number of houses to be dealt with under the housing Acts 1930-1936.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Eighty-seven inspections were made of the milk producing farms within the Borough in addition to frequent visits to milkshops and dairies.

Inspection of the milk producing farms shows that 80% are reasonably satisfactory as regards buildings, etc. 20% require immediate reconstruction and improvement. Half of these or 10% of the total require drastic improvement if they are to remain on the register, but there is no reason why the other half should not be brought up to the standard for designated milk by a reasonable expenditure.

Steps have been taken to enforce the notices served under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, in an effort to obtain compliance during the summer of 1938.

During the year one occupier obtained a licence for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk, after reconstructing his premises, and providing a new dairy and equipment.

There are now two licensed Producer Retailers of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk within the Borough.

In view of the Agriculture Act, 1937, Part 4 (Diseases of Animals) which is to operate from the 1st of April, 1938, no further steps were taken by the Colne Authority to engage a veterinary surgeon for the inspection of dairy cows within the Borough.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops:—

No. of Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	..	...	82
„ Butter Makers or Stock Rearers	...	...	...	...	24
„ Wholesale Milk Producers	...	...	...	...	17
„ Producers and Retailers	...	...	...	...	41
„ Purveyors only	...	...	...	...	73

No. of Purveyors from outside the Borough	...	...	29
„ Licensed Retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk...			8
„ „ „ Pasteurised Milk	...	...	12
„ Inspections to above classes	...	...	87

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED AT FARMS.

New Floors	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls rendered smooth in cement	...	...	...	...	...	2
Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Automatic drinking fountains provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dairies provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings raised	...	...	...	...	...	2
New middensteads provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drainage improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
New floors	...	...	...	...	...	2

ACTION UNDER TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925. AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894—1925.

No. of animals dealt with during the year	...	...	6
Total number of animals examined	...	...	155
No. of cows in milk examined	...	...	93
No. of other cows or heifers examined	...	...	36
„ other bovine animals examined	...	...	26
„ animals on post-mortem with advanced tuberculosis			5
„ „ „ not „ „ „			1
Amount of compensation paid £11 5s. od.			

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

MEAT.—During the year, at the Public Abattoirs and the several slaughterhouses, 19,109 animals (2,838 Beasts; 82 Calves; 2,279 Pigs; 13,910 Sheep) were slaughtered for human consumption, and all were inspected. The amount of unsound meat destroyed during the year was 11 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs., the composition of which is shown in the table below. 172 special notifications of slaughter were received during the year and of these 20 carcasses were found to be diseased and required special examination.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS
SLAUGHTERED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed... ..	2278	560	82	13,910	2,279
Number inspected	2278	560	82	13,910	2,279
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	2	2	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	92	20	1	1	147
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	4·1	3·6	3·7	·02	6·6
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	11	—	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	103	184	—	—	240
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4·6	35·2	—	—	10·7

MEAT AND FOOD DESTROYED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carcases of Beef (13 beasts) ...	2	13	1	25
Portions of Beef	—	18	3	5
Carcases of Sheep (2 sheep) ...	—	—	3	1
„ „ Veal	—	—	2	2
Portions „ „	—	—	—	20
„ „ Pork (9 pigs) ...	—	10	—	18
„ „ „ (175 heads) ...	1	3	—	10
Plucks	—	9	2	22
Heads	1	4	3	21
Livers	—	18	—	8
Lungs	1	16	—	16
Offal... ..	2	1	2	14
Total ...	11	17	1	22

Amount of Tuberculous Meat destroyed—10 tons, 2 cwts., 0 qrs., 8lbs.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CARCASSES INSPECTED
DURING THE YEAR, TOGETHER WITH THE
AVERAGE PER WEEK.

	Cows.	Cattle other than Cows.	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Total Inspected ..	560	2278	82	2279	13910	19109
Average per week ..	10·8	43·8	1·6	43·8	267·5	367·5
At the Abattoirs ..	489	574	53	871	3912	5899
At Private Slaughter- Houses	71	1704	29	1408	9998	13210

Number of Notices of Special Slaughter—172.

BYELAWS AS TO FOOD:—

The attention of the Council is directed to the powers they have, to make Byelaws as to Food, contained in Section 105 of the Colne Corporation Act, 1933. It is suggested that early consideration should be given to the formation of such byelaws.

There are on the Registers of the Department:—

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Fried Fish Shops (3 licensed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice Cream	{ Manufacturers and Vendors...					...	20
	{ Vendors only...					...	13
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Private Slaughterhouses:—							
Number Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Nuisances found—Limewashing overdue	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 53 Bakehouses on the register and these appear to have been well conducted during the year. 137 visits were paid to this class of workshop and it was found necessary to serve 1 notice to abate nuisances found therein.

(c) ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Police Authorities. Supt. Pickering's report on the samples taken is as follows:—

Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Coffec	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lard ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sugar	..	...	...	...	...	2
Boiled Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	...	3
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinned Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...						<hr/> 72

All the above were found to be genuine.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The examinations of the above samples are not carried out by the Colne Borough Council. The Laboratory examinations made on behalf of the Colne Borough Council have already been reported upon earlier in this report. They take place at the County Laboratory, Preston, and the Public Health Laboratory at Burnley.

(e) NUTRITION.

Lectures and demonstrations of cooking have been given to Women's Clubs and the public at large. Pamphlets dealing with diet and food value are distributed at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Every opportunity is taken to have the simple facts of food values brought before the notice of the public and the school children.

(f) SHELL FISH (Molluscan.)

There are no shell fish layings within the district.

Section F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

2. The notifiable diseases show a decline on the previous year. There is no special factor of importance to report.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Hospital accommodation for infectious disease has been the subject of negotiation during the year between the Borough of Colne and neighbouring authorities.

These negotiations are now almost complete and will result in the extension of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, to include Colne, Nelson, Barrowford and Trawden. Extensions to the Sanatorium, Burnley, which is the Hospital of the Joint Board, will provide the necessary number of beds for the extended area.

Active immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever is provided for the school and pre-school population. This work is reported upon under Section B.I. (ii) (d).

Measles Serum, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Puerperal Antitoxin, are stocked, and issued, as required, to general practitioners in the area.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Small-pox	19	10	...
Scarlet Fever	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including)
Para-typhoid)
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia (Acute Primary
and Influenzal)	1	...	1	2	2	5	6	8	3	28	...	15
Erysipelas	1	6	1	8	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Abortus Fever	1	...	1	...	...
Totals.....	1	...	...	1	...	10	5	3	13	7	15	4	59	12	16

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Case rates per 1,000 population.

	England & Wales	Colne
Small-pox ...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	0.86
Diphtheria ...	1.49	0.04
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.00

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Including Tuberculosis).

WARDS.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Abortus Fever	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	TOTALS.
PRIMET .....	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	7
VIVARY BRIDGE	9	...	...	10	1	...	...	8	3	31
CENTRAL	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	11
HORSFIELD	4	1	...	5	...	3	...	3	1	17
CARRY BRIDGE .....	...	...	1	8	..	2	1	1	1	14
LANESHAU BRIDGE	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
INSTITUTIONS .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	19	1	1	28	1	8	1	16	8	83

4. (a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

For the prevention of blindness from Ophthalmia Neonatorum in infants strict supervision is exercised.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade, or of Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 „ 10 „ .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
10 „ 15 „ .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15 „ 20 „ .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
20 „ 25 „	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
25 „ 35 „	2	4	1	...	1	2	...	...
35 „ 45 „	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
45 „ 55 „ .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
55 „ 65 „	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	9	7	3	5	7	5	...	...
	16		8		12		...	

The ratio of Non-notified Tuberculous Deaths to total Tuberculous Deaths is 1 to 12.

The notification of Tuberculosis is reasonably efficient.

